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To meet the demand for the Proceedings of the Old and New School General Assemblies, as reported for the Commercial, the entire report of the several days' proceedings will be printed on a single sheet and furnished at five dollars a hundred copies. Orders can be filled Saturday noon. To insure delivery they should be left at the Counting Room of the Commercial promptly, as the edition will be limited. Single Copies 5 cents.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

THE REUNION.

THE PLAN FOR CONSUMMATING IT.

VARIOUS MATTERS IN BOTH BODIES.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Thursday Morning.

The Assembly convened at nine o'clock and passed half an hour in devotional exercises.

The Moderator offered up a

PRAYER.

Great God, Thou who art the source of all light and life and blessing to the creatures Thou who givest to all but derivest from none, we worship Thee this day, that this Triune honor are not we Thy people! in the name of Jesus Christ we Wilt Thou not be present in this Assembly to give a spirit of counsel and a spirit of fear and a spirit of love? and wilt Thou not bless also those who assembled yesterday morning, and grant them what we do receive, grant them the gracious gifts from the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. and we will give God, most High, blessing and thanksgiving and glory forever. Amen.

The Assembly then united in singing two verses of the 67th Hymn.

"Arise, my soul, with joyful lays," &c.

The Rev. S. F. Grier then led in prayer.

The Moderator then read the 84th eighth Psalm, beginning at the seventh verse.

The eighty-third hymn was then sung.

"Hail, my ever blessed Jesus," etc.

Rev. Mr. Wycoff then led in prayer.

Reading the second Psalm, the

Moderator: "God be merciful to us and bless us and cause his face to shine upon us," etc.

The one hundred and seventeenth hymn was then sung,

"Children of the Heavenly King," etc.

Elder Fox then led in prayer, and the devotional exercises closed by singing the 115th hymn,

"To God, the only wise," &c.

Rev. Mr. Brownson then announced the illness of his brother-in-law, Joseph Williams, induced by much work on behalf of the church; and respectfully asked the Assembly were asked in his behalf.

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

The minutes of the Assembly were read and adopted.

The time had now arrived for the order of the day—the election of Trustees of the Colleges in the Board of the General Assembly, and the following nominations were made: Rev. George Hall D. D., Hon. J. K. Findlay, James T. Young, Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Archibald McIntyre, Robert Cornelius, H. Lenox Hodge, M. D.

Dr. Rogers moved that the election be made the order of the day for eleven o'clock.

DIRECTORS FOR THE SEMINARIES.

The second order of the day was now come, to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors at the Seminaries of the Northwest.

On motion, the taking of the ballots for the directors was also made the order for eleven o'clock.

The third order of the day was now come, to elect Directors for the Danville Seminary.

Dr. Dickson—Must we vote by ballot, necessarily?

Dr. McGill—In any way you please.

Dr. Dickson—I move that the Assembly vote now, as for the Professorships in the Danville Seminary, as there is no objection by anybody to the nominations.

Rev. Mr. Cross—I desire to offer a resolution in regard to the motion of Dr. Dickson.

Resolved, That the election of Professors in the Danville Seminary be postponed until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. Moderator, (continued Mr. Cross,) it it was not Trustees of the Seminary, or the Directors. I would be in favor of proceeding at once to the election. I understand that the Directors of the Danville Seminary commences in September, the General Assembly meets in May. If the marriage is completed at this Assembly, sir, the next Assembly should have a choice as to the professors or teachers of the general church, or the Presbyterian church. There is an infinity, sir, as to the Danville seminary. The report that has been presented to us shows that. We have the report of the papers of the church, not to know that there is no definite way in which this Seminary connection with that Seminary. The report is made to this Assembly by a Committee to investigate its affairs directly on the head of that report is a proposition to elect Professors. The difficulty is that Seminary is so differnly in great part in connection with its Professors and also in the taking part in the different phases of the political strife that has been in that State during the war. Now, sir, just in the meantime we are talking for a time.

—I make no objection to the men, sir—I am not put in the position of making objection to the men when we postpone the election. If we postpone, I am put into the position of making objection to some of the Professors; and, therefore, I must act unjustly in this matter, and I do not so understand the history of that Seminary at this time. Therefore the report which I read carefully this morning—but being able to understand it—I came to the conclusion that at this present time it would be unwise to elect those Professors. Knowing this, sir, that we do not need those Professors until september, and the coming General Assembly will meet in May, it struck me that it would be unwise to elect those men to their chairs until the next meeting. The only brother I spoke to about it yesterday said that we have now this Assembly entirely in our own hands, and that at the next Assembly the other branch would have something to say in regard to the appointments. I do not believe in the doctrine of making treaties with your wife before you marry her. If you have not confidence enough in the trust between you to vote with us as to who shall be the brethren of our Professors, then it is not a promise to the bass. If you are going to enter into a fair and honorable union for the term of your life and death, then let us do it in all honesty; let us act like men, and Christian men, towards them. That is my answer to the brother's proposal, in regard to not trusting our brethren. Sir, we must have trust if we are to go into the union. We all know that Kentucky has been in a peculiar condition during the war; and, if anything, in a more peculiar condition since the war. I think it will be wise, therefore, to postpone the elections. I believe, sir, that Kentucky will calm down. I believe, that the question of slavery in Kentucky will calm down the country everywhere. And believing, sir, as I do, I feel it to be my duty in this case to make this proposition that instead of undertaking to go into an election of those Professors at this time, we postpone it until the May meeting.

Dr. Dickson—Will the COMMERCIAL in his hand and reading from it. We passed a resolution yesterday, adopting the report of the graduest consequence to us that the professors be elected and the Seminary opened. If you do not, the students and professors are there, and you will turn them out upon the world without any occupation; and it does seem to me that we would do wrong to thus act, after solemnly resolving yesterday, as we did. I have not the slightest interest in the seminaries, but I do hold that it is right that we enter this election. When we resolved that we would carry out this judgment, we are bound to abide by our decision. There are no New School men in Kentucky, and we are not going to have them down simply because of this union. If it were in any State north of the Ohio river, we might await the action of the next General Assembly; but in the action of the next General Assembly that we will enter into the election, let us do it, sir.

Dr. Schenck—I am the one that the view of Dr. Dickson is the true one. I do not think there is a man in the New School body that wishes to wait one single moment in the settlement of this matter. Even in Ohio, I think we should not wait a moment when the New School body have settled confidence in us. Now, sir, it seems to me exceedingly unwise to bring up all these difficulties afresh.

The debate was decided out of order.

The Moderator is of the opinion that there is a necessity for a reconsideration of the previous vote.

Dr. Skinner—I have a word to say on this subject, as a member of the committee. We are absolutely unanimous as to the importance of settling the matter now, and getting it by a cordial and hearty vote of this Assembly, giving the *imprimatu* of the Assembly with all its integrity to the brethren in Kentucky, about three thousand in number, who are building a monument of seven thousand, in the cause of the Presbyterian Church North. We at first thought it would be a better thing to postpone the election until May. We consulted with our friends and concluded that our first opinion was wrong. We went to Danville and talked with the Directors and Trustees connected with the Seminary, and it was their decisive opinion that this trouble should be concluded as promptly as possible. They then asked us if we would not make the nominations to the Assembly of the friends of the same that they would like. We thought their opinion should be consulted. Upon this state of things we thought that the feelings and wishes of the Synod of Kentucky should, in a large measure, control us. But, as we did not wish to take sides with one or the other party, we refused to sit as a judicial committee. So we took the grounds stated in the report, and independently nominated the Board and the Synod of Kentucky to make their wishes known through the committee. The nominations, I would state, that are before the Assembly to-day, are the united nominations in an unanimous form. They are expressive of the unanimous wishes of our brethren except-ing two. Those nominations are the fruit of conference in their whole intercourse with their brethren in the State of Kentucky. I have received my instructions from the Synod of Kentucky, gentlemen in that section of the church, and I feel that the Assembly can put the brethren nominated in the chairs that have been given to us to the best advantage, and the best interests. To do this would be the greatest blessing that the Assembly can do for the interest of the church in the State of Kentucky.

Rev. Mr. Cross—I would merely state that the resolution referred to in Dr. Dickson's remarks led me to my conclusion.

Dr. Blackwood—If Kentucky is running, as usual in explanations, into the form of an argument.

The motion that the election be *viva voce* was put by the Moderator and passed.

A division was called for.

By motion, the vote was taken on the list as a whole.

DANVILLE SEMINARY REPORT.

Dr. Hornblower then read the following:

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

There is unusual activity in all the navy yards of the Atlantic coast, in fitting out vessels for sea. One of the marked circumstances is that both army and naval supplies have been transferred in large quantities to some of the outgoing vessels. One of the largest class monitors has been ordered into commission, and its destination is judged to be the West Indies. These and other important movements indicate something decisive at an early day in Cuban affairs.

We are disposed to place considerable reliance on the telegraphic reports of a lively tilt between General Sherman and the new Secretary of War, General Belknap. The General of the army is famed for assuming authority, not with any improper object, but by force of war habit. He drives straight to his conclusions, detests round-about practices, and is not over careful of the opinions of others or the requirements of official etiquette. Secretary Belknap is reported as something of the same order of man. He proposes to be war minister in fact as well as in name, and will play second-fiddle to no one, not even to General Sherman, who is subordinate to the Secretary of War. We apprehend no serious consequences from the reported differences, for the President will be very apt to still the troubled waters, so as to save the susceptibilities of both officials.

It is believed that the Supreme Court has come to a conclusion on the legal-tender question, but the decision declaring the law unconstitutional is withheld for prudential reasons. The Chicago *Tribune* asserts that Chief Justice Chase, who took us away from specie payments, is anxious to restore the country to a coin basis; but thinks he is managing the question rather as a politician and financier than a jurist. The decision last winter, that coin was still a "legal tender," was generally felt to be a step towards resumption; and the recent decision that contracts payable in Confederate currency can be collected in so much gold as the sum called for in Confederate currency was worth at the time the contract was made, is thought to be the declaration of a principle whose logical conclusion will do much to simplify specie resumption. For if the Supreme Court is about to decide the legal tender act to be unconstitutional, then that act will be just as null as the rebel legal tender act, and the nullity will be followed by the specie basis. Then contracts made during the greenback period will be payable in so much gold as the greenbacks called for by the contract are worth at the date or at the maturity of the contract.

It would seem that the time has come for definite action of some kind on the part of our government on the Mormon question—not for the removal of the Mormons, but for the abolition of polygamy under a new territorial government framed to meet the condition of the territory. There are evidences of growing divisions among the Brotherhood of Saints, and there is a large element of the population of Utah that will unite in aid of measures for eradicating the moral leprosy. The Mormons are no longer an isolated community. Railroads are bringing them into intimate contact with the people of surrounding States and Territories, and unless Congress at its approaching session devises some measure to meet the emergency, there is great danger that the border Gentiles may settle it with fire and sword. Brigham Young holds himself unable to prevent emigration to Utah: the Gentiles are crowding about him, and their influence is demoralizing his followers. This is now in process to such an extent that it is said the Prophet is endeavoring to secure a location on some of the islands of the Pacific, and therefore the hour draws near for a special revelation commanding the removal of the head of the church. Just at this time it crops out that Brigham Young has a large special deposit of many millions of dollars in the Bank of England. He is therefore abundantly supplied with the wherewithal to effect the removal of his harem and tribe. And it seems further this is precisely the time for Congress to interfere.

The Old School Assembly yesterday continued in session during the entire day, and the principal matters of business were, the acceptance and adoption of the report of the stated clerk, setting forth the action of the Presbyteries on the overture of reunion, and the report of the Joint Committee of Conference, embodying a plan for consummating the reunion. In the New School Assembly the principal matter was the discussion and adoption of a report on the subject of the Bible in the Common Schools, and in regard to the State appropriation to Roman Catholic schools in New York. The basis of union was received with great favor, and preparatory steps taken for the union to-day. The meeting of the two bodies will take place at ten o'clock to-day; and the union having been consummated, the first General Assembly of the United Church will meet in Philadelphia on the third Tuesday in May, 1870. The joint committee of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, appointed to devise a plan for the organic union of the two bodies, met yesterday and concluded their negotiations. The difficulties which arose during the discussion the previous day were reconciled, and a basis of union adopted. It was agreed to unite on the basis of the principles held in common, embraced in their respective testimonies and the other subordinate standards, and to be known as the United Church. In the Old and New School bodies the action of the previous day, with reference to union with these and other Presbyterian bodies, was reconsidered and non-approved.

WHAT IS IT?—A HUMBUG OR A BEAR HUG?

Our attention has been attracted to a number of articles in various city papers during the past week or two in reference to an alleged "corner" in petroleum, which struck us as being unnecessarily severe, even if the charges preferred against certain parties were literally true. We have carefully examined both sides of this question, and believe we now thoroughly understand its merits. We are also acquainted with many of the gentlemen assailed so bitterly by several anonymous writers, and can testify that there are no business men in the city of higher tone, greater enterprise or sounder judgment. Many of them have helped to make the petroleum trade of Pittsburgh what it is, despite the innumerable obstacles which have been thrown in its way, and have struggled for years against the constant endeavor of New York to centralize and monopolize the entire trade in that city. We feel that the operations of such men are not to be lightly stigmatized and their motives impugned, without some effort on the part of the public press to do them justice, even if they do rest quietly under the irritating, one-sided inflammatory articles which have been given to the public.

We cannot afford to permit our active business men to be driven from their legitimate operations, which have increased the commercial importance of Pittsburgh so largely, by the outcry of interested parties.

We find the "situation" to be as follows: It is a custom in the petroleum trade to make sales for future delivery; sometimes twelve months ahead. Originally these contracts were only offered by refiners, who had their crude purchased to make the refined article. By degrees it became a favorite mode of speculating by parties not connected with the business, and the consequence is that now it is not unusual to find three or four times as much refined sold for a given month as can be produced by all the refiners of the country. These "short" sellers damage the business of the refiner by crowding the market with *contracts* representing oil, against the actual article which he produces, thus depreciating the value of the stock which he really possesses. The consequence has been for several years, that this mode of transacting the business has operated to the serious detriment of the manufacturer, as the large *fictitious* stock being constantly thrown on the market is counted and felt as actual oil until the day of final settlement. About the *morality* of parties selling what they have not and cannot produce, we have nothing to say. It is sufficient for us that the parties buy and sell such contracts understandingly, and the courts hold such transactions as perfectly legal.

For some years our refining interest has struggled against this state of things, more particularly during the last six months, in which the refiner and other holders of actual oil have been persistently beaten by the superabundant quantities of the fictitious article, destroying the proper margin of the refined, and supplying foreign nations without any reason, *an article indispensible to them, at perhaps ten cents per gallon less than it should have been sold, and they would have gladly paid.* For two years we have generously given to Europe *twenty millions of dollars*, which she would have willingly paid us, but for efforts of the "shorts" to constantly depreciate the value of stocks on hand.

Their mode of operation is this:—They send out brokers to sell contracts for future delivery at a certain price; and having placed a large quantity, commence by every means they can command to reduce the value of the article they have sold; so that when the time for delivery comes around, they can buy at a profit, to fill the contract, or settle the difference in their favor. They care for the opinions of others or the requirements of official etiquette. Secretary Belknap is reported as something of the same order of man. He proposes to be war minister in fact as well as in name, and will play second-fiddle to no one, not even to General Sherman, who is subordinate to the Secretary of War. We apprehend no serious consequences from the reported differences, for the President will be very apt to still the troubled waters, so as to save the susceptibilities of both officials.

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Their mode of operation is this:—They send out brokers to sell contracts for future delivery at a certain price; and having placed a large quantity, commence by every means they can command to reduce the value of the article they have sold; so that when the time for delivery comes around, they can buy at a profit, to fill the contract, or settle the difference in their favor. They magnify the production—they diminish the consumption, and at the proper time send out brokers to flood the market with offers to sell of untold thousands which they do not and cannot possess, until the trade is demoralized by the vast apparent quantities to be sold, and submits to a heavy decline. This is the opportunity of the "short," and he profits by the panic which his cold blooded duplicity has occasioned, takes the last drop of his victim's blood, closes up the handsome speculation: "operates for a rise," perhaps by repurchasing the article he has sold, forces up the market, and sells on the top wave. So far all is satisfactory to the "short,"—everything is "lovely" and perfectly fair. But it is said that "the best laid schemes of mice and men, aft gang agley." The refiners and other "longs" sometimes refuse to play into the hands of their inveterate enemies. "Forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and they refuse longer to be unresisting victims. They quietly take the oil they have purchased, pay for it according to contract, and keep it. Oil suddenly becomes scarce, advances in price, and the *virtuous* "shorts" are indignant at the outrage, fly to the papers, and call the "longs" every manner of harsh names, simply because these gentlemen have been caught in the trap they set for others.

The principal short sellers have been heretofore New York speculators, but they have a few inveterate coadjutors, (chronic Beans,) in Pittsburgh, and together they have worked, with a persistence worthy of a better cause, to crush out this large Pittsburgh interest, by continually depreciating the value of the stock which they contracts made during the greenback period will be payable in so much gold as the greenbacks called for by the contract are worth at the date or at the maturity of the contract.

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We find the "situation" to be as follows: It is a custom in the petroleum trade to make sales for future delivery; sometimes twelve months ahead. Originally these contracts were only offered by refiners, who had their crude purchased to make the refined article. By degrees it became a favorite mode of speculating by parties not connected with the business, and the consequence is that now it is not unusual to find three or four times as much refined sold for a given month as can be produced by all the refiners of the country. These "short" sellers damage the business of the refiner by crowding the market with *contracts* representing oil, against the actual article which he produces, thus depreciating the value of the stock which he really possesses. The consequence has been for several years, that this mode of transacting the business has operated to the serious detriment of the manufacturer, as the large *fictitious* stock being constantly thrown on the market is counted and felt as actual oil until the day of final settlement. About the *morality* of parties selling what they have not and cannot produce, we have nothing to say. It is sufficient for us that the parties buy and sell such contracts understandingly, and the courts hold such transactions as perfectly legal.

For some years our refining interest has struggled against this state of things, more particularly during the last six months, in which the refiner and other holders of actual oil have been persistently beaten by the superabundant quantities of the fictitious article, destroying the proper margin of the refined, and supplying foreign nations without any reason, *an article indispensible to them, at perhaps ten cents per gallon less than it should have been sold, and they would have gladly paid.* For two years we have generously given to Europe *twenty millions of dollars*, which she would have willingly paid us, but for efforts of the "shorts" to constantly depreciate the value of stocks on hand.

Their mode of operation is this:—They send out brokers to sell contracts for future delivery at a certain price; and having placed a large quantity, commence by every means they can command to reduce the value of the article they have sold; so that when the time for delivery comes around, they can buy at a profit, to fill the contract, or settle the difference in their favor. They magnify the production—they diminish the consumption, and at the proper time send out brokers to flood the market with offers to sell of untold thousands which they do not and cannot possess, until the trade is demoralized by the vast apparent quantities to be sold, and submits to a heavy decline. This is the opportunity of the "short," and he profits by the panic which his cold blooded duplicity has occasioned, takes the last drop of his victim's blood, closes up the handsome speculation: "operates for a rise," perhaps by repurchasing the article he has sold, forces up the market, and sells on the top wave. So far all is satisfactory to the "short,"—everything is "lovely" and perfectly fair. But it is said that "the best laid schemes of mice and men, aft gang agley." The refiners and other "longs" sometimes refuse to play into the hands of their inveterate enemies. "Forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and they refuse longer to be unresisting victims. They quietly take the oil they have purchased, pay for it according to contract, and keep it. Oil suddenly becomes scarce, advances in price, and the *virtuous* "shorts" are indignant at the outrage, fly to the papers, and call the "longs" every manner of harsh names, simply because these gentlemen have been caught in the trap they set for others.

The principal short sellers have been heretofore New York speculators, but they have a few inveterate coadjutors, (chronic Beans,) in Pittsburgh, and together they have worked, with a persistence worthy of a better cause, to crush out this large Pittsburgh interest, by continually depreciating the value of the stock which they

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Dr. Musgrave on the United Presbyterian Church.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There were some union proceedings in the old School Assembly on Wednesday afternoon that justice to United Presbyterians requires to be noticed. I do not care to speak of the bid made in the resolutions offered by Dr. Musgrave for the disintegration of the United Presbyterian Church. That will be understood and appreciated.

I wish simply to make known the truth in respect to the meetings of the joint committee on union. The first meeting of this committee was held in Philadelphia last spring. It was almost a failure from non-attendance of members. The only New School member present was the one who lived in Philadelphia, and he, I believe, had to be hunted up. Nothing was done then further than to receive of the Old and New School brethren present the ultimatum on which they would be willing to go into union with United Presbyterians. That was laid before the next Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church; and, although not approved in some important particulars, was thought by the Assembly to justify a continuance of negotiations. Its committee was appointed for this purpose. The other Assemblies, of course, approved of what had been done, and appointed their committees. The meeting was appointed for last August in this city. The United Presbyterian Committee was again in session here, over the Presbyterian Rooms, Dr. Harper, of Newburg, New York, and Dr. Young, of Monmouth, Illinois. But of the New School Committee not one was present, and of the Old Second only Dr. McGill. There was of necessity an adjournment, and it was *sine die*.

Dr. Musgrave, it seems, was afterwards awakened to a lively sense of the importance of the union movement, authorizing a State Constabulary. It was urged in the interest of the extreme temperance people, and involves a principle at once dangerous and annoying. Massachusetts has been experimenting with the idea for a number of years, but its success has not been remarkable, and the system will probably be bonded at the approaching session of the Legislature. Of one thing, however, we do not entertain much doubt. If a stringent prohibitory law law is enacted, a State constabulary system is essential to its enforcement in all large towns and cities.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Democratic) is not an admirer of Judge Dent. It says the "Dent business begins to look as if it was a bad investment," and that in Mississippi there "is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the masses, which the best political management finds it hard to combat, much less to repress, that Dent-ism is mere genteel carpet-baggery."

The Democracy in Kansas appear to be retrograding very fast. Two years ago they had thirty members of the Legislature, while this year their strength will not exceed twelve, in a body of one hundred and sixteen members. They carry but a portion of their ticket in the three Missouri river counties of Leavenworth, Atchison and Wyandotte.

Commerce Between the States.

In the Supreme Court at Washington, on Monday, a case from Alabama, it was held by the Court that the clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits the States from laying imposts duties on "imports and exports," refers and applies only to foreign commerce, and does not prevent the several States from taxing the sales of goods and merchandise imported into and exported from the different States. Certain Alabama merchants imported goods from other States, and claimed exemption from State taxation, relying on the clause of the Constitution referred to. The Supreme Court of Alabama held that it did not exempt the goods, and the Supreme Court of the United States approved the opinion. Mr. Justice Nelson dissented, holding that the clause of the Constitution referred to extended to the commerce between the States, the same as to foreign commerce, and that Congress had the sole power of regulating commerce, both domestic and foreign. This, he said, was the view taken by Chief Justice Marshall, Chief Justice Taney, and Mr. Justice Story, and to hold otherwise left the States free to impose taxation to any extent upon inter-State commerce—even to its total destruction.

The Erie Railway managers have announced that at the expiration of thirty days they intend to issue $5,000,000 convertible bonds, to be known as the Narrow Gauge Sinking Fund Bonds, and to be devoted to the construction of a third rail in conformity with an agreement with the Lake Shore and Michigan Company last summer. The speculators interpret this proceeding as opening up a new rivalry between the Erie and Vanderbilt interests, and the effect was to depress the value of Central and Hudson River. The report is, that this is only the prelude to another war between the great railroad kings—Fisk, Jr., and the Commodore.

New Hampshire defeated the amendment to the State Constitution authorizing a State Constabulary. It was urged in the interest of the extreme temperance people, and involves a principle at once dangerous and annoying. Massachusetts has been experimenting with the idea for a number of years, but its success has not been remarkable, and the system will probably be bonded at the approaching session of the Legislature. Of one thing, however, we do not entertain much doubt. If a stringent prohobitory law law is enacted, a State constabulary system is essential to its enforcement in all large towns and cities.

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QUICK WORK.

A Murderer Tried, Convicted and Sentenced in a Few Hours.

In the Superior Court of Chicago, on Monday, Daniel Walsh was tried for shooting to death Rose Walsh, on the 7th of September last. The trial commenced at noon, and at six o'clock the jury found Walsh guilty, and (as is the custom in Illinois), "returned as part of their verdict that the prisoner shall suffer death by hanging." The circumstances of the murder of which the prisoner was convicted, are given as follows in the Chicago *Tribune*: The victim, Rose, whose maiden name was Weldon, had secretly and against the wishes of her father, some months before, married Walsh, having discovered, a few days after the ceremony, that he had another wife in New York. Her father's house continued to be her home, and when she met Walsh, which she did occasionally, it was only as an ordinary acquaintance. He never pressed his assumed claims upon her, deterred, it was supposed, by the fact that there were relatives of his real wife in this city who watched him closely. She, on the other hand, was leading a perfectly blameless life, earning her own living at her trade as a milliner, ignoring, if not regretting, the false step into which, in a moment of weakness, he had betrayed her, though it was only a marriage ceremony and not its consummation. And it was this very blameless life, probably, which led to her death. Exasperated, apparently, that he had failed to effect her ruin by a false marriage, and mad with jealousy that the woman who was tread in his conscience against him, he deliberately determined to murder her. On the 7th of September he called and asked for her at the shop where she was employed, but Rose refused to see him. He, however, waylaid her when she left for home half an hour later, and persuaded her to get into a omnibus with him. She soon learned that he was armed and declared that she believed he intended to kill her. She said that if he intended any harm, but his protestations had no effect upon her, for, on reaching the house, she sprang away from Walsh, calling loudly for help. They entered the hall, when he fired at her. The ball passed through her right lung and proved fatal ten days later. Walsh was arrested on the spot.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED Dry Goods Salesman, at F. H. HACKER'S.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS DRIVER of a Team of from two to four horses. Address SYLVESTER, this office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED Salesman to travel and sell Glassware for a large manufactory. Must give good reference to qualifications. Address Salesman, Commercial.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A SMART, active Young Man—one that can write a fair hand. Books and is willing to make himself useful as a salesman, when not writing. Inquire at Printing Goods Store, Address Box 696, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—COOPERS—TWO COOPERS to go to the country to work on Sand Barrels; good wages, work winter and summer. Call at room No. 4 of No. 84 Fifth street, this evening, or next morning, or thereafter by mail to Postoffice Box No. 26, Monongahela, Washington county, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL GROCERY and Bakery House, with modern improvements, in a good location, in the city of Pittsburgh. Rent paid in advance if required. Address R. S., Temple Grove Cemetery.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—AN experienced person for Housework—per in a house; satisfactory references required. Apply at Esplen's Exchange Hotel, East Liberty.

WANTED—TO INVEST—A FEW Thousand Dollars in an established Manufacturing business in this city. Apply to or address Mr. HARDMAN, No. 4 Duquesne Way, near Smithfield street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN THE Brewery business with a capital of $5,000, who will take an active part in the business generally, or if not desired, will be a silent partner, will lease the Brewery and Fixtures, which are first-class. For particulars address "Brewery," Commercial office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE SUITABLE for a Job Office, or part of a Boiling. Must be centrally located. Address Real Estate, Commercial office, stating location, &c. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in Allegheny county, Pa., for sale privately preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 38 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at 172 Wylie street. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS FOR City and Country; several Men wanted for Farm work. Apply at Employment Office, 1 1st. Chair.

Carriages

Only three dollars for parties, balls and concerts, at J. & Wm. J. Burns' Livery Stable, No. 149 Grant street.

Dexter Washing Machine.

I am using the Dexter Washing Machine, and am fully satisfied. It is the best in use. I bought it of Mr. R. H. Long, No. 42 Federal street.

MRS. W. E. RUSSELL,
No. 60 Sandusky street.
Allegheny City, November 8.

Our Churches and Schools

Are rapidly being supplied with the celebrated Estey Cottage Organ, for the reason that they are the best suited to accompany the voice. *Their tone is pure and pipe-like in quality.* They contain the only perfect vox *humana tremolo* and the *jubilante* attachments now used, which are secured by letters patent, for more moderate than any other organ claimed to be first-class. Call and hear them, or send for an illustrated catalogue. Barr, Knabe & Bentley, 12 Sixth street, are the sole agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Dexter Washing Machine.

Mr. R. H. Long—Sir: I am using the Dexter Washing Machine I bought of you, and am fully satisfied.

MRS. L. E. PARKER,
No. 29 Isabella street.
Allegheny City, November 8.

Only Four Dollars

For carriages to parties, balls, &c., at J. & Wm. J. Burns' Livery Stable, No. 149 Grant street.

Only Two Hours to Do Washing.

The Dexter Washing Machine is a great impetus out on the floor of the usual unsatisfactory productions exhibited in all former machines.

We invite the most critical examination of its construction and operation, either at your own home or at the place where sold.

All that we ask is a trial, and if not satisfied you are not compelled to keep it. It does not injure the clothes—it saves them. No slopping. No boiling up clothes. Saves soap and time.

Being aware that washing is the most laborious, and at the same time one of the most necessary duties of housekeeping, and which entails the severest upon the worker sex to do, under the old system of washboards,

We introduce into the late severe summer and autumn weather, the storms, floods and earthquakes that have prevailed in various places, to the influence of the sun, which, they assert, is in a highly agitated state. It is also asserted by them that the body of magnetic light now shooting from the sun in every direction will, by the beginning of next year, have extended far enough to exercise unusual influence upon the earth, and then it is said we may expect that phenomena will be observed that have not yet come under the notice of the human race.

To show the number of persons out of work in New York, an advertisement for a night watchman in a city paper brought to the publication office in a single day, last week, *one thousand* persons—and most of them men of respectable appearance.

There is some discussion as to whether West Point cadetships are for sale. The editor of the *Army and Navy Journal* says he has received a note from a reputable gentleman, mentioning that he knew of a West Point cadetship that could be bought, and asking for a purchaser. The editor declined to furnish the necessary funds.

The Pacific Railroad has brought down the price of passage, by steamer, from New York to San Francisco. The first cabin passage is $100 and the steerage $50.

The progress of Minnesota in the production of wheat is among the agricultural marvels of the age. It is estimated that the surplus wheat of that State the present year will be fully 15,000,000 bushels, while but a little of the great grain plateau embraced within its limits has yet been brought into cultivation. One farmer, the past year, harvested 1,000 acres, with an average yield of forty bushels to the acre. This section, while much oft is too far north for growing corn, will evidently become the Odessa of America in the production of wheat.

PERSONAL.

The new President of the Cuban Junta in this country, Senor Aldama, is the wealthiest Cuban on the Island. His real estate, consisting of sugar and tobacco plantations, grazing lands, and fruit orchards, is valued at ten millions of money, and his other possessions at five millions. His name has been opened constantly since his arrival in the United States. He furnished $125,000 for a single expedition, and in all upward of a million dollars.

By the death of Admiral Stewart, Rear Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick is the oldest officer in either the army or navy, having entered the service in 1806. The oldest commission in the army is that of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who entered the army in 1808.

In Salt Lake City an affray occurred recently between a local reporter of the *Telegraph* and a son of Elder Joseph F. Smith. It seems that Elder Smith recently married the widow and two daughters of his own brother. The reporter made mention of the fact, and wished to know what relation the children of the two daughters would bear to Smith. This so enraged a son of Smith's that he went to the United States court room, where he heard the reporter was engaged, and collared him, and by main force pulled him into the street and gave him such a beating that his life was despaired of. It is suggested that the curiosity of the reporter on this point has been satisfied.

No Catholic can be a member of the Masonic order. For many years Joseph E. Chanler, the venerated editor of the *United States Gazette*, was one of the dignitaries of the fraternity, but as he became imbued with Catholicity he gradually withdrew from the order, and finally severed his connection. A few days ago, Dr. Tyzzal, one of the brightest Masons of Alabama, who had risen step by step to the top, found himself on his death-bed, and sent for Father Mauncey to administer to him the last sacrament of the Holy Catholic Church. The request was declined until Mr. P. renounced Masonry, which he did, and he therefore not buried by the brethren of the Mystic Tie.

Next Tuesday Hon. Reverdy Johnson will celebrate his "golden wedding" at Baltimore. He is in his seventy-fourth year, and his wife has passed through sixty-seven summers. She is a daughter of the late Robert Bowie, who was Governor of Maryland in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have twelve children living, forty-eight grand-children, and four great-grand-children.

The Empress Eugenie has purchased the ground adjoining Mount David, where it is supposed the Virgin Mary is buried.

It is reported this evening that Father Hyacinthe, before leaving for Europe, will issue a pastoral letter to the Catholics of America, calling upon them to form a nucleus, around which all liberal-minded members of the church can rally, without forsaking the sacred principles of the Catholic religion. He looks upon America to-day as the cradle of religious independence.

Sacred and Secular Music.

The noblest of all instruments is the human voice. Tens of thousands would be freely given for the possession of a musical voice. Hardly distinguishable from the voice, however, are the tones of the *Burdett Organs*. Whether the pathetic strains of sacred music, the touching cadence of the household melodies or the brilliant effects of martial and secular music, no organ can presume to compare with the *Burdett Organ*. A refined and musical lady, on hearing the "Burdett," remarked that they were the only reed instruments which merited the name of "Organ." All other organs sounded in her ears like overgrown accordeons. Call at Kleber's, 122 Wood street, listen to the Burdett, and you will be able to realize the term "celestial music." tf

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

Spalding's Jatamansi

Contains no lead or sulphur, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

MARRIED:

HAYS—ELLIOTT—At noon, Wednesday, October 20, 1869, in the First Methodist Church, Steubenville, Ohio, by the Rev. Alexander Clark, of Pittsburgh, assisted by the Rev. W. I. Baker, WILLIAM P. HAYS, Jr., to Miss MARY E

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

T LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of TOCKS, BONDS and GO D.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, 1869.

In view of the close condition of the local money market, borrowers are subject to much inconvenience, as well as to the mercy of shylocks, who are fortunate in being in a position to command their own terms for the use of their money. Rates now-a-days consist in getting all you can, regardless of the interest of the borrower. Usury laws are powerless and worse than "dead letters." Discounting in the regular way is becoming unpopular, but "shaving" at exorbitant rates is the order of the day. It is an old remark that gross abuses will correct themselves in the natural course of things, which may now be the drift of money affairs at the financial centers of the country. In New York where money was wont to rule so cheap, one of the leading daily journals has opened a column for borrowers and lenders, headed "Business paper is almost unsalable even at high rates, and such as no business firm can afford to pay. The quotations for good business notes are 12 to 24 per cent., with a very limited market. The pressation in business circles is unprecedented since the panic and crisis of 1857. The low prices for grain prevent the farmers from paying their debts to the storekeepers, and these again in turn are unable to pay the Eastern merchants. The decline in the price of gold is bringing down "greenbacks" proof of the tendency throughout the country is towards a general liquidation, which may render the resumption of specie payments more speedy, by some sudden and sharp commercial convulsion. It is a noticeable feature of the times that the public journals are no longer flooded with communications from enterprising individuals containing quack methods for bringing us back to specie payments, but projects and people are discussing the matter as something in the immediate future, to be attained by some means or other. The "Californta plan," by making gold the standard for prices and specie checks as a basis of issuing, commends itself to every one for its simplicity and practicability without delay and without new laws. The New York City banks are considering the necessity of having an agreement with all their customers in their bank passbooks that they shall receive payment in the same money they deposit. This action on the part of the banks is in view of the Legal Tender Act being declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court at Washington, in December, and to protect themselves from the demands for specie for greenback liabilities.

—Government's have been dull and neglected. The late efforts to carry up prices have been too sharp, and the market being deprived of speculative support is excessively dull and inclined to weakness.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	117½	117½	117½
1867, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
1864, 5-20s	113½	113½	113½
1865, 5-20s, old	115½	115½	115½
1865, 5-20s, new	115½	115½	115½
1867, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
1868	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	126½	126½	126½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	127	126½	..	½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117½	117½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115½	115½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115½	115½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, new	115½	115½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115½	115½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115½	115½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107½	..	..

—Although the stock market shows some improvement over yesterday's prices, yet there exists a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Wall street. The Times of this morning says of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company and some of its officials have been industriously circulating the special "point" that the earnings of the road for the first week in November would show an increase of $35,000 to $50,000 over those of last year. The official statement now shows a decrease of $9,000. The parties concerned will be giving these points where large buyers of the stock at 71@72, and expected to unload on the street on the false statements of increased earnings they circulated.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Company for the first week in November for the last three years:

Earnings for the first week in November, 1867, $94,[illegible]	
Earnings for the first week in November, 1868, $98,[illegible]	
Earnings for the first week in November, 1869, $89,672.	

The preceding shows a decrease of $9,326 05 this year compared with last, and $1,348 44 compared with 1867, when the common stock was selling at about one-half of its present price.

The stockholders of the Northwest are surprised and alarmed to find that, while its earnings are decreased $25,669 the last week in October, the Milwaukee and St. Stations specified on shows an increase of $92,969, and the earnings of the Western Union road, which is owned by the President of the former road, are not furnished to the public as they used to be.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, 54 Fourth avenue, No. 50 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 11 1869.	10:00	11:00	12:15	1:20	4:00
	A M.	A M.	M.	P M.	P M.
New York Central	182½	182¾	182¾	183	183
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27⅝
Hudson River	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Harlem	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½
Reading	90¾	91	91	91	91
Michigan Central	129	..	..	..	..
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	137	..	..	..	..
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	..	87½	..	87½	87½
Chicago and Northwestern	70½	70	70½	70½	70½
Do preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
St. Paul	80½	80½	..	80½	80½
St. Paul, preferred	..	82	..	82	82
Fort Wayne	89	89	89	89	89
Chicago and Alton	..	..	..	..	..
Western Union Telegraph	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Pacific Mail	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Adams Express	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wells, Fargo & Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
American M. U. Express	34½	..	..	34½	34½
United States Express	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants Union Express	..	..	..	..	..
Gold	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182¾	182	..	¾
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	..	..
Hudson River	99½	99½	..	..
Harlem	131½	131½	..	..
Reading	91	91	..	..
Michigan Central	129	..	..	..
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	..	..
Illinois Central	137	137	..	..
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	..	..	..	..
Chicago and Northwestern	70½	70	..	½
do preferred	85½	85½	..	..
St. Paul	80½	80½	..	..
do preferred	..	81	..	..
Fort Wayne	89	89	..	..
Chicago and Alton	148	149½	1½	..
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	30	½	..
Western U. Tel.	35¾	35¾	..	..
Pacific Mail	60½	60½	..	..
Adams Express	58½	58	..	½
Wells, Fargo & Co	18½	18½	..	..
American M. U. Ex.	34¾	34	..	¾
United States Ex.	53	53	..	..
Merch. U. Ex.	95½	95½	..	..

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, 1869.

There was a fair trade doing to-day in our general markets, but we have little change to note in values since our last report, and in fact not much for some time past. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote soda ash at 4@4½c; pearls at 9c, and potash at 7½@ ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 90@95c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Good to choice may be quoted at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel. Some extra barrels are occasionally sold in a retail way at higher figures. Inferior and common are entirely nominal in price.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market dull. A few small lots of new were taken from the curing house to day, but prices for it are not quotable. We quote old sugar cured hams at 22@23c; shoulders at 16c; clear sides 21c. Dried beef 22@23c. Lard in tierces 18½c; lard in buckets 19½c ₱ ₱, and mess pork $31 50@32 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel for old small white. But few new beans are yet on the market.

BUTTER—Good to very extra roll butter is rather dull at 38@40c ₱ ₱, and solid packed 29@32c ₱ ₱, as to quality.

CORN MEAL—Demand light and prices nominally from $1 65 ₱ bush for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $11@13 for fair to choice.

CHEESE—NUTS—Sales at $4 25@5 00 ₱ bushel.

MIXED MEAL—We quote Atmore's mixed meal at 16c ₱ firkin or barrel.

CHICKENS—Sales at 30@35c ₱ pair, by the coop, as to size. Sales of dressed chickens at 18@20c ₱ ₱, and dressed turkies at 18@20c ₱ ₱.

CIDER—We quote at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality and size of barrel.

GAME—Sales of venison saddles at 25@28c ₱ ₱. Quails are quoted at $5 00 ₱ doz, and wild ducks at $6 ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market is bare of fresh and quoted at 38@39c ₱ dozen. We note sales of pickled at 28@30c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand and holders are firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 18c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 24@25c, and Limberger 20@ ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 80@1 90, and No. 2 $1 30 ₱ gallon.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and store of sale at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 50 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 6@6c ₱ ₱. Dried peaches—halves are in good demand at 12@13c; quarters are not much inquired for and dull at 8½@10c ₱ ₱.

HOMINY—We quote choice to extra at $6 25@6 50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Market well supplied and dull at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, for good to very choice.

POTATOES—We quote Irish potatoes from store nominal at 50@55c ₱ bushel. From country wagons sales are making in a retail way at 55@60c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes on account of the cold weather are a sce and fair to choice Jersey sweets command $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel, and Baltimores $3 25@3 75 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and market firm at 55@61 for No. 1 geese feathers, and prime Southern @ 50.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 85 ₱ barrel.

WINES—We quote wines nominal at $1 85 common rectified $1 65; proof rectified at $1 85; corn whiskey $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and, of course, high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@5 00 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Market is active and held firm at $2 50 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive and nominal at $8 00@8 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Louisville at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—The market continues dull, although there is a little better whole sale trade in the demand. Choice and well known brands are the only quality called for, and we quote nominally all the lower whole sale prices. The parties confidently giving these points were large buyers of the stock at 71@72, and expected to unload on the street on the false statements of increased earnings they circulated.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Company for the first week in November for the last three years:

Earnings for the first week in November, 1867, $94,[illegible]

Earnings for the first week in November, 1868, $98,672.

Earnings for the first week in November, 1869, $89,672.

The preceding shows a decrease of $9,326 05 this year compared with last, and $1,348 44 compared with 1867, when the common stock was selling at about one-half of its present price.

The stockholders of the Northwest are surprised and alarmed to find that, while its earnings are decreased $25,669 the last week in October, the Milwaukee and St. Stations specified on shows an increase of $92,969, and the earnings of the Western Union road, which is owned by the President of the former road, are not furnished to the public as they used to be.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, 54 Fourth avenue, No. 50 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 11 1869.	10:00 A M.	11:00 A M.	12:15 M.	1:20 P M.	4:00 P M.
New York Central	182¾	182¾	182¾	183	183
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27⅝
Hudson River	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Harlem	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½
Reading	90¾	91	91	91	91
Michigan Central	129	..	..	..	..
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	137	..	..	..	..
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	..	87½	..	87½	87½
Chicago and Northwestern	70½	70	70½	70½	70½
Do preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
St. Paul	80½	80½	..	80½	80½
St. Paul, preferred	..	82	..	82	82
Fort Wayne	89	89	89	89	89
Chicago and Alton	..	..	..	..	..
Western Union Telegraph	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Pacific Mail	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Adams Express	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wells, Fargo & Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
American M. U. Express	34½	..	..	34½	34½
United States Express	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants Union Express	..	..	..	..	..
Gold	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182¾	182	..	¾
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	..	..
Hudson River	99½	99½	..	..
Harlem	131½	131½	..	..
Reading	91	91	..	..
Michigan Central	129	..	..	..
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	..	..
Illinois Central	137	137	..	..
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	..	..	..	..
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Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer	70	Graham & Co	90
Wagner & Leech	50	Shira & Co	50
Wilson	40	Fisher & Hill	1,120
Wm. Logan Works	80	Smith & Co. Works	80
Waring & King	240	Cuscheon	160
Total			2,920

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Montelsinger, K & Co, 48 bbls refined to Waring, Kinz & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 153 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 268 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 256 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

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Lyons & Co, 501 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 467 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan & co, 50 bbls tar to W Lincoln & Co, Boston.

Total shipments Refined.....1,985 bbls

Total shipments Crude.....934 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line

Corner, 60 bbls crude to Robert A Brown, Commissioner, New York

Owner, 100 bbls crude to J Parkhurst, Baltimore.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Ouston & S, Union Oil Works, 900 bbls crude oil; G S Thomas, to Waring, Kinz & Co, 50 do do; Miller & Coon, to D Ely & Co, 50 do do; C W Mackey, to Wesley, Wilson & Co, 50 do do; Lindsay, to Fisher Bros, 50 do do; Ouston & S, to Penn Oil Works, 1st do do; 2nd do do; 3rd do do; Manufacturers' Works, 1st do do; Reserve Price, 80 do do; J Meinhall, to Waring, K & co, 200 do do; J Meinhall, to Waring, K & co, 100 do do; Ouston & S, to Hutchison Oil and Refining co, 50 do do.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 11, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying, and par to ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 @5 65 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Unsettled, fairly active and 2@2½c higher, ranging at 92c for No. 1, and 86@86½c for No. 2, closing at 89½c for No. 2 this afternoon the market was quiet at 89½c seller November, 90½c seller last half, 91½c bid, seller December, for No. 2.

CORN—Firmer and 1c higher; sales of No. 2 at 38@38½c; rejected at 36@36½c, closing at 37½@37¾c for No. 2.

OATS—Firmer and 1c higher; sales of No. 2 at 30@30½c; rejected at 26@26½c, closing at 30½@30¾c for No. 2.

RYE—More active and steady at 71@71½c for No. 1, and 69c for No. 2, closing quiet and firm at 69½c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and steady at 92c for No. 2.

HOGS—Firmer and higher; sales at 6 50@6 90, closing with buyers at 6 90.

STOCK—Steady and unchanged for common to prime Cows, Heifers and Steers. Veal calves, 6½@7c. Lard hogs, 5½@6c. Green hams 16c; short, 19; middles, 15 days in salt, 16½c; shoulders do 10@10½c; bellies 14@15c.

CATTLE—Dull at $2 50@4 50 for Texan steers and good cows, $4 50@5 for stockers and light shipping steers.

HOGS—Opened steady and firm, but closed dull and weak; sales at $7 25 for stockers, $8 25@9 20 for fair to medium; $9 40@9 90 for good to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Dry Goods—Trade is comparatively quiet, the grand aim being to reduce stocks with a view to keep up assortments only sufficient for display. Although prices are considered low enough, buyers do not find sellers disposed to meet them. Print cloths are 4¾c net cash, and second class at 4½@4¾c cent., hence the diversion in trade from cotton is to be commended. The only changes to-day are the reduction of Victory cambrics from 20c to 18c, and Lonsdale denims from 25 to 23c; do Rio do from 21 to 20c; do Cocheco 20 to 19c; Pacific and Hope, yard wide, bleached muslin from 15 to 13½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 26c. Flour steady; family $5 50@5 75. Choice spot and unchanged. Corn 86c. Oats 56c. Rye 90c. Hogs 5½@6c. Bacon—Shoulders 13½c; clear sides 18½c; clear, 19c. Tobacco strong; sales 16 hhds at $6 30@9 50 for inferior to fine leaf, $10 50@11 50 for low medium leaf, and $12 50@20 for fancy manufacturing. Provisions weak; mess pork, $24 00. Lard—Shoulders, 13½c; clear rib, 17½c; clear sides, 20c. Lard, 17½c. Bulk shoulders, 13c; clear rib, 15c; clear sides, 17½c. Whisky, 93c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 11.—Flour firmer; country brands white XX $6 25@7 25; red XX $5 50@6 00; amber XX $5 00@5 25. Spring $3 50@4 25. Wheat firmer; No 1 red winter $1 16@1 17 demanded; $1 13 for No 2. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum very firm and refined held higher; 40c demanded for large lots; 50c for small lots. Crude firm and steady at $7 25 ₱ barrel.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Flour dull; northwestern extra family $5 50@6 00; Pennsylvania do do $5 75@6 00; fancy $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Rye steady at $1 06@1 07. Corn higher; old yellow $1 02; new do $1 03@1 04; high mixed $1 04@1 05. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Whisky firm at $1 01. Receipts of wheat 20,000 bush; wheat better, with a moderate demand; chiefly spot trade; 1,100 bush at $1 10@1 18 for No 3 spring; $1 27@1 28 for No 2 do; $1 30@1 31 for No 1 do; $1 30@1 31 for winter red and amber western; $1 45 for white Ohio. Rye higher; sales 1,000 bush at $1 06@1 07. Corn firmer; 1 car lot bush two-rowed State at $1 02@1 03. Barley unchanged and quiet. Oats firmer; sales 2,000 bush at 58@59c for No 2 Pennsylvania; 56c for mixed western; old do at 51@52c. Receipts of corn 22,800 bush; corn a shade better, with a fair demand; 20,000 bush at 98@99c for mixed; $1 00@1 01 for unsound mixed western; $1 04@1 07 for sound do. Receipts of oats 11,000 bush; oats firmer without decided change in price; sales 8,000 bush at 59@60c for mixed; 61@62c for white Pennsylvania at 59@60c. Coffee moderately active; sales 200 bags Rio on private terms; 1,000 bags, sale on 10th inst at 19@19½c for Cuba and 19@19½c for Porto Rico. Molasses unchanged and quiet. Sugar firmer; sales 200 hhds at 9½@9¾c for crude, and 10½c for refined. Hops firm and quiet. Pork steady; mess at $31 50@32 00. Lard quiet. Spirits of turpentine quiet and steady at 47c. Petroleum firm; crude 16½c; refined 28½c for export, 29½c for home; $24 00@25 00 for prime, and $25 50@26 00 for prime to choice. Whisky firmer; sales 200 bbls at $1 01 for free. Groceries quiet. Receipts of wheat for January, at $2 to. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls at $6 00@6 50 for extra mess; $10 00@12 00 for extra prime mess. Pickled beef firm at $20 00@22 00 for mess. Beef cut meats quiet and steady; sales 400 pieces; shoulders, 13½c; hams, new, 21c; old, 23c; long clear, 18½c; short clear, 19c. Lard firmer; sales 400 tierces at 19½c for prime steam, and 20c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 38@42c for Pennsylvania; 45@50c for Western reserve. Cheese firm at 18@19c for factory; 20@21c for prime to choice factory. Eggs firm at 30c for prime. Whisky quiet at 93@94c for Pittsburg at $1 05 per bbl, owner's risk; or $1 75 per bbl, company's risk; the same rates that are charged between Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and we understand that this arrangement will continue fo some time to come.

The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

700 bbls spot, 39½c 46 gravity, at.....17 c
1,000 bbls November at.....16½c
1,000 bbls 39½c gravity, first 6 months of 1870.....15 c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls last half November at.....33½c
1,000 bbls early in the day December at.....34 c
2,000 bbls (early in the day) December at.....34 c
500 bbls, number not mentioned, at.....34 c
1,000 bbls December at.....34 c
500 bbls November at.....33½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—Owing to the absence of any material demand there is a disposition to concede to effect sales. The business embraces 1,000 bbls refined standard white, 5c delivered; 200 bbls crude in bulk, 23c. Philadelphia delivery prime 50c. Boston 50c. Crude, inquiry at a decline; sales of 1,000 bbls refined standard white, November, 50@50 5-8 here; nominal. Pleasantville, Pa., November 11.—Market quiet but firm at 45 @.

SHARPSBURG, Pa., November 11.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; held at 35 @35 5-8 bbl, but no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Market steady; P. L. S. 35 to W. at 35 @ S. W. 37½c. Crude low.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., November 11.—Market quiet and firm; nominally $5 @5, and $8 on upper creek.

1.30 Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 11, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; prices nominally $5 @5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 11, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude firm at $6 @6 25. No sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 11:30 A. M.—November 35½c; December 34. Crude, bulk, 39½; market quiet; sellers seem unwilling to offer their grades. No sales reported.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 11, 12:45 P. M.—Crude 35 @36 and 42@ 100 hig doing. Weather cloudy and mild.

OIL CITY, Pa., November 11, 12:15 P. M.—$6 50 bid for valley cars, sellers November; market quiet, without any disposition to operate.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 5:00 P. M.—Market opened this morning, with no sellers under 35½, but with buyers at 35c. Rumors the close with sales at 35½c. December ruled strong all day; sales at 35½@35¾c, closing at the latter. Market quiet; crude 39c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer	70	Graham & Co	90
Wagner & Leech	50	Shira & Co	50
Wilson	40	Fisher & Hill	1,120
Wm. Logan Works	80	Smith & Co. Works	80
Waring & King	240	Cuscheon	160
Total			2,920

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Total shipments Crude.....934 bbls

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FLOUR—Quiet at $5 @5 65 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Unsettled, fairly active and 2@2½c higher, ranging at 92c for No 1, and 86@86½c for No 2, closing at 89½c for No 2 this afternoon the market was quiet at 89½c seller November, 90½c seller last half, 91½c bid, seller December, for No 2.

CORN—Firmer and 1c higher; sales of No 2 at 38@38½c; rejected at 36@36½c, closing at 37½@37¾c for No 2.

OATS—Firmer and 1c higher; sales of No 2 at 30@30½c; rejected at 26@26½c, closing at 30½@30¾c for No 2.

RYE—More active and steady at 71@71½c for No 1, and 69c for No 2, closing quiet and firm at 69½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and steady at 92c for No 2.

HOGS—Firmer and higher; sales at 6 50@6 90, closing with buyers at 6 90.

STOCK—Steady and unchanged for common to prime Cows, Heifers and Steers. Veal

Continued from First Page.

bled to entertain the American Board, and to help us to consider the duties of the present hour. The General Assembly that has come to us has already brought much joy to our hearts. The great God has been with you, that the Holy Spirit has been brooding over us, and what has been done need in no way be rehearsed, but ought to be listened to as one of the marked events of this year. I trust that the whole of the proceedings will be ecclesiastical history of this age, and it is now in order to receive the minutes of these proceedings. It is our joy at this time to have had with us the representatives of our Board. Assembly.

Here is a point of history and great interest to us all. Here it was that Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, Rev. Dr. Baker—the Presbyterian Church—met as two bodies, but as one, yet with a heart and love in thought, meeting under Providence purposes, from the West, in environments of idolatry, for you come as two bodies, but you go out as one. You come as two bodies but one in heart, one in faith, one in purpose from the beginning, henceforth to become in form. Our prayer is that God will bless this. Our prayer is that great blessings may come down upon us because of whatever eyes have beholden here, because we have been able to share in those proceedings. Brethren you are welcome to come, for you are welcome to go on, and here in behalf of this church and the other Churches represented, we say that this church of Xenia will join in all sincerity and all earnestness, amen. Applause.

COMMITTEES DISCHARGED.

The various standing committees, having no further business to transact, were discharged.

CLOSING PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. Maxwell made the closing prayer, as follows:

Our Father, who art in heaven, thanks be to Thee for the privilege of Thy most hitherto. We would also supplicate Thy aid and Thy blessing as we separate to our homes and to our labors, and we would especially commit ourselves and all the interests of our Church, and in charge of these our separation this evening. We grant that the Holy Spirit may be shed abroad Thy love in our hearts abundantly; enlighten our minds, that all questions may be answered, and O God! bless, we beseech Thee our beloved Church. Bless our pastors as represented here and represented in the various fields over which they have charge. Bless the people that we have been put in charge, and especially this day that Thou wouldst pour out the spirit of prayer upon Thy Church, reviving Thy people and prepare our hearts and our labors for the glorious harvest that is to be gathered in. Hear us, Father, in these our supplications and accept for our Redeemer's sake. Amen.

THE FORMAL UNION.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

The Meeting of the Two Assemblies on Wood Street and Route of Procession to Third Presbyterian Church—Closing Exercises.

The programme for the closing exercises of the General Assemblies, for Friday, November 12th, is as follows:

Business meetings will be held by both branches at nine o'clock A. M.

The New School Assembly will close at ten o'clock, when the commissioners will form a procession, two and two, headed by the Moderator, Clerks, and members of the Union Committee; proceed down Sixth avenue to the First Presbyterian Church, forming a line on the right hand side of the street.

The Old School will adjourn at ten o'clock, and form a procession, two by two, headed by the Moderator, Clerks and members of the Union Committee. They will pass out of the church, take the left hand side of the sidewalk, and proceeding towards Fifth avenue for a point sufficient for the entire line to form from the church to the First Church.

The two lines being opposite each other the two Moderators will take their position at wood street, join arms and proceed up Fifth avenue, followed by the respective lines in order formed by the two lines passing to the right of the street, so that as the Moderators march side by side, each one to the center of the street, with his companion with join, walking arm in arm. The line will pass up Fifth avenue to Wood street; thence into Sixth avenue, to the Third church, which will have been cleared and the seats amply filled, and when the platforms shall have been filled, the commission will occupy the body of the church, and the side pews, each with seven, and the side pews, each with six, in order that the whole congregation may be witness to the outside, but gentlemen are requested to stand close to them, giving as much room as possible, that the pews be filled as possible.

The hymn may hear, those who take part will stand on the platform and are requested to stand up and join the hymn of praise.

The Union meeting will be continued at 3 o'clock P. M., in the First Church, when the communion table of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

HOME EVANGELIZATION.

Presbyterian Church Extension.

Addresses by Rev. Sawyer, Dr. Kendall, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Henry B. Wilson, Dr. Humphreys, Col. Lewis and Others.

The services at the First Church last night were unusually impressive, and the attendance very large, the building being crowded to its utmost capacity. The Moderators of both bodies occupied seats side by side on the platform. The services commenced with the singing of the hymn beginning

"Glorious things of Thee are spoken,
Zion, city of our God."

After which Rev. Herrick Johnson made a fervent prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the recent action of the Assemblies.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Rev. F. H. Fowler, D. D., read a scriptural lesson, selecting the eighth Psalm.

Rev. Fowler briefly stated the object of the meeting, adding that as there were a number of speakers to be heard, the time allotted to each would necessarily be brief.

Rev. Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D., was the first speaker.

DR. MUSGRAVE'S REMARKS.

In turning to address the presiding officers, Dr. Musgrave began by saying "Mr. Moderator," then, as if suddenly correcting himself, added "Messrs Moderators." The speaker began by saying it was not his intention to speak on the occasion, but he could not escape, and the time of those present for a few minutes. He would employ the time allotted him in directing the attention of those present to the work before them. Those were all specially interested in the object for which they had been called together; the forwarding of the work of their Master. All were equally obligated to forward the Divine command of the Redeemer—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It was impossible to estimate the vast interests involved in the contemplated work of Christ throughout the world; it would be impossible to estimate the result of operations confined specially to our own land, and yet who among those present did not feel the force of their solemn duty to devote their efforts to the work of spreading the Gospel before all the world? While it is their duty to aid in sending the Gospel to all the world, it was especially desired to remind them that they should not forget the special claims of our own country. All efforts to unite the interests of Christ, all direct action towards the fulfillment of a common duty to the world lying in sin might be conducted in such a manner as to have ample opportunity for the special consideration of the work of Evangelization in our own land. The means at hand, were powerful for propagating gospel knowledge every where in this country, and it was one of the glories of the union of the following Christians should devote their energies for the well being of the whole country. The country afforded every facility, in the speakers opinion, for organizing Home Missionary churches in every part of the land, and the great action of the branches which were now united, should be directed towards this great work. The speaker alluded to the cry for aid from the Great West, and pointed out the means afforded through the agency of the Board of Domestic Missions. The efforts of that Board in the Southern section should be supported by every earnest Christian. In order to meet the requirements of far-lying churches should be remitted all the spare funds in the treasuries of the Church, and there drew a graphic picture of the difficulties encountered by some branches of the work of propagating gospel truth in our own borders, and in our own midst. To aid and encourage the men who were elected upon the work appointed by the Master, was a duty which should not be neglected; what was wanted was a display of zeal in the cause, such zeal as would be productive of practical results, and the speaker in conclusion left a load from the shoulders of despondent pastors, by saying that the Church was sufficient to maintain themselves and their wives, would maintain the pastors and their flocks in which they labored. The speaker alluded to the rapid growth of the churches in the various West to which the Assembly had consigned pastors, and by allusions to facts which must not fail to come with the actual knowledge of the majority of the brethren present.

Rev. Roldin A. Sawyer, of Dayton, Ohio, was the next speaker.

REV. SAWYER'S REMARKS.

Rev. Sawyer alluded to the opening hymn, which contained a passage worthy of special notice upon the present occasion. The speaker desired that they might all unite in one sentiment, that all their differences should be settled forever, and all bitterness banished; that the friction might be taken out of the machinery. He believed that the present was a fitting opportunity, since the work to be done must be entered upon immediately, and with energy. The speaker thought one method of effecting the faith that was in them would be found in setting in the work of the home missions. The coming together on the part of brethren was an opportunity for advancing the cause of Christianity in the west. He glanced rapidly over the operations of the Board of Home Missions, and the speaker portrayed in glowing language the manifold obstacles encountered by the young ministers who were courageous enough to enter upon work involving hardship without being first assured of proper sustenance. And yet if we would have this interest the cause required immediate attention; but the means required immediately asked, were held out to those who desired to enter upon the work of the west. The qualifications could be based upon the efforts of a young man who would be willing to share the welfare would be looked after. He alluded to the necessity there to encourage a young man who was willing to share his fortune in the West. It was natural for a man, it was the duty of a man to provide for his own household, but even if he had a household of a delicate character he must leave his own to the work before him, and to suffer and endure hardships, to display no disposition to complain. Let it could not be expected that a man should impose the same upon the woman whom he had chosen to be a companion for the journey of life. The speaker gave a number of instances where the west results were clearly revealed in this field. The churches in the west required pastors, and the question should be considered here, and the proper way to be pursued, was to insure a safe home and a competency to the young pastors. The speaker alluded to how this could be done, giving moderate data of how much would be required. The object of the speaker would be secured by taking such steps as would give a position where already partly established. If there was a church which appeared weak, there would be an effort made to strengthen it, and where there was a strong church, there would be an effort made to make it stronger. The speaker concluded by saying that the cause was Christ's, and God would succeed it. Rev. Dr. Kendall succeeded Mr. Sawyer.

DR. KENDALL'S REMARKS.

Dr. Kendall began by saying, what shall be said to the young men who were to come on next spring. Promises had been made them. He was anxious to know what provisions would be made to meet their requirements. A guarantee of two salary for the first year, and the expense of a wife's journey paid, perhaps was little as could be expected, in case they succeeded. The speaker alluded to the [illegible] of those already sent out. Perhaps some of the young men alluded to as possible candidates for the west, were debarred from coming forward. They would naturally be anxious to learn what the nature had in the matter. The speaker adverted to the work being done in the Southern States, and the number of churches established during the last year. The number of the ministers laboring in the State was given, and the vast field which was open for room for so many more. From information received from Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, who had charge in Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, the speaker said that he was convinced that immediate action was necessary. With the passing of one hundred men open, ready to be filled, there could be no question as to where they in the premises. All he asked was that he might be offered as a testimony for the Church. He thanked God that many were willing to overcome difficulties and to endure hardships. The speaker gave an illustration of the kind of difficulties he encountered in the attempt to erect a church building sixty feet long by thirty wide—which he was obliged to discard as incommodious building for the purposes required. He was obliged to engage in the business of "log-rolling," a pursuit that might be considered beneath a minister, especially when the logs were twenty-four feet long, and solid oak at that. In getting such a church up he had to work hard, and fairly prayed the bells would not break.

The speaker made a most earnest appeal to those present to aid in the great work of evangelizing the West.

Upon the completion of Rev. Lewis's address, the entire audience sang the hymn—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

After which Rev. P. H. Fowler pronounced the closing benediction.

CHURCH UNION.

AN ORGANIC UNION EFFECTED

The Joint Committee of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches Conclude Their Negotiations—The Union to be Effected on the Basis of the Principles Held in Common, Embraced in the Respective Testimonies of the Two Churches.

The Joint Committee of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, appointed to devise a plan for the organic union of the two bodies, met this morning at nine o'clock yesterday morning, in the rooms of the United Presbyterian Book Concern, No. 9 Third avenue, and continued their negotiations. Dr. Alford, a member of the United Presbyterian Committee, was present, as was also all the members in attendance on the day previous.

Dr. McMaster occupied the Chair, and Dr. Easton officiated as Secretary.

Dr. Pressly opened with prayer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Pressly made an apology for his absence on the day previous, stating he was engaged in the Theological Seminary which could not be broken. The apology was received and ordered on the minutes.

MORE DISCUSSION—THE BASIS CHANGED.

Dr. Cooper, from the United Presbyterian committee, said that he regretted the absence of Dr. Willson, but as he was aware, for the most part he was not familiar with the views then expressed by the brethren. He was glad that there was such unanimity among the brethren in the principles contained in the basis adopted. Of the second article of the proposed basis, Dr. Morton said in explanation of his vote on the same, that he could not vote for it because it was not in accordance with the views of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and that the Supreme Judicatory of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, had declared

Resolved, That these churches agree to form an organic union on the basis of the Word of God, the Confession of their respective testimonies and the Catechisms of the Assembly.

The words "held in common" being transferred from the latter end to after the word principles.

Mr. Morton could not vote for the amendment, because he would thus be changing the third resolution, to which so much opposition was manifested in the Synod. The views of the testimony of the United church would only be in common with those adopted.

Dr. Cooper said if any time a difficulty presented itself in the church, he was of opinion that the Confession of Faith would be appealed to, and could be, and would be used for that purpose on corner of Diamond street and Fourth avenue, and that the Confession of Faith was the only safe guide.

Dr. Morton said that he believed that it was the best mode of forming the union.

The question was then taken on the report as amended, Dr. Alford, a member of the United Presbyterian Committee, was present, as was also all the members in attendance on the day previous.

THE BASIS OF UNION AS AGREED UPON.

The basis agreed upon is as follows:

WHEREAS, An organic union between the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in accordance with is most desirable and of the utmost importance to the best interests of the cause of Christ, on the basis of principles which they hold in common, therefore,

Resolved, That we proceed to form such union or organic union on the basis of the principles held in common, as expressed in the Confession of Faith and the other subordinate standards.

Resolved, That this union, when united, shall be called the United Presbyterian Church, consisting of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the United Presbyterian Churches, and that the Supreme Judicatory of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland be called the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

Resolved, 3. That the different Boards and Institutions of the United Presbyterian Church, as they are by this Union, but shall have the control of their funds, and of their agents, missionaries, and all the rights and privileges until the interests of the Church shall otherwise require.

Dr. Morton said in explanation of his vote that he had voted against the second article of the basis, as he was not familiar with the views then expressed by the brethren. He was glad that there was such unanimity among the brethren in the principles contained in the basis adopted. Of the second article of the proposed basis, Dr. Morton said in explanation of his vote on the same, that he could not vote for it because it was not in accordance with the views of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and that the Supreme Judicatory of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, had declared

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